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**LLANTRISANT & LLANTWIT FARDRE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1949



**LLANTRISANT & LLANTWIT FARDRE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

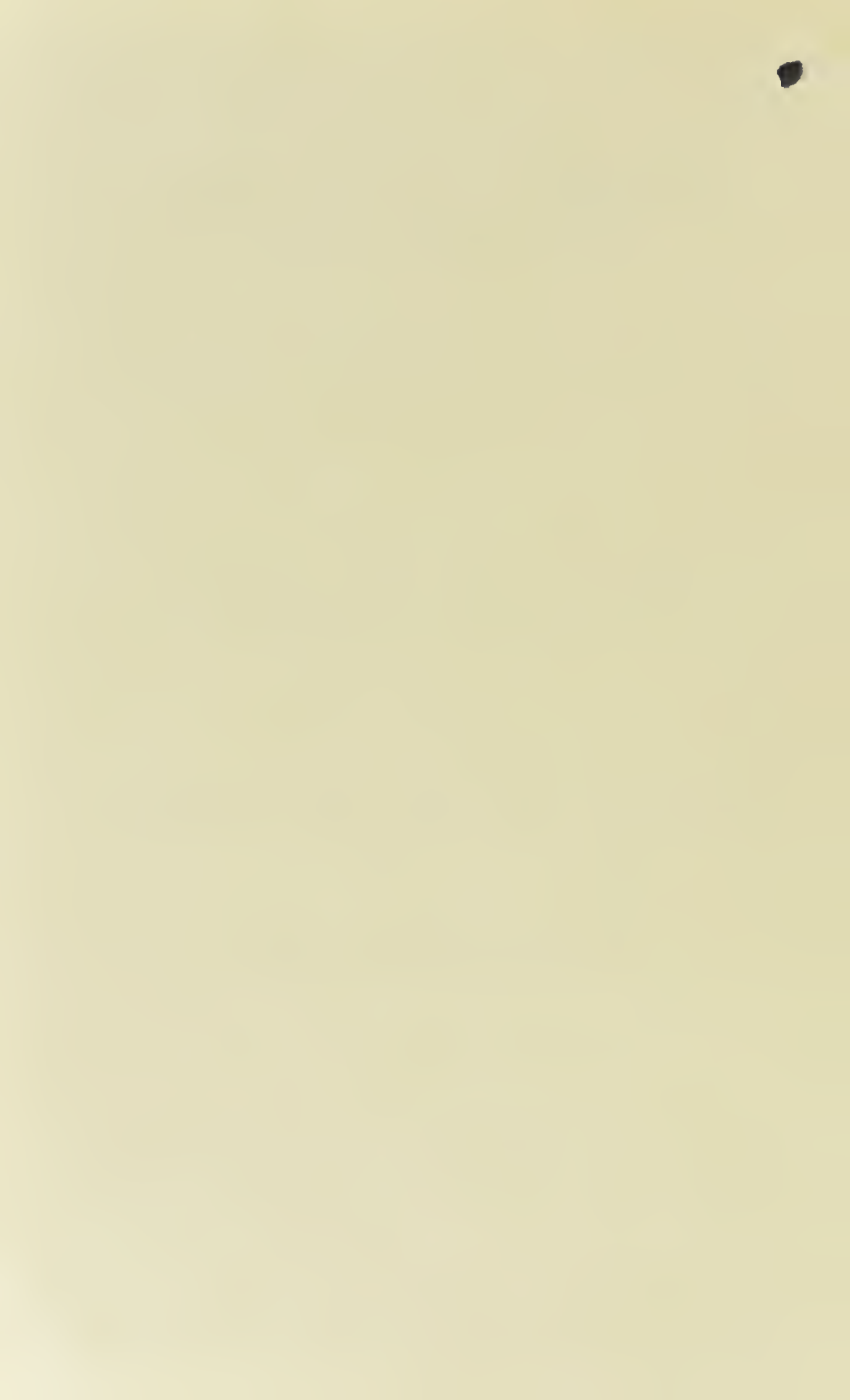
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P R E F A C E .

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

This was the first full year for the Public Health Department to be carried on in its curtailed capacity.

During this year the Rhiwfeelin Isolation Hospital was closed to the admission of Infectious Disease cases. All such cases now go to either Tyntyla Isolation Hospital in the Rhondda, or to the City Isolation Hospital, Cardiff.

On the whole, the prevalence of infectious diseases was low with the exception of whooping-cough. Unfortunately, tuberculosis and cancer continue to remain high.

The housing shortage is still acute, and there is a long waiting list for Council houses, and also (I understand), a large number would like to build privately in this area.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the year ended 31st December, 1949

Chairman of the Council - Councillor T. W. Roderick, J.P.

COMMITTEES

Public Health Committee :

Chairman - COUNCILLOR F. EDWARDS

together with the whole of the Council comprising the following Members :
D. G. Bonner, W. H. Butt, D. J. Rees, I. Richards, A. G. Martin,
S. H. Manley, Ronald Cox, Idwal Griffiths, J. Bolt, R. C. Kempster,
Robert Keri Carter, S. Richardson, J. T. Harrison, D. R. Chubb,
J. W. Clayton, J. W. Raines, and the following co-opted Members :
Miss K. Williams, Llantrisant; Mrs. J. Bolt, Llantrisant; Mrs. A.
Evans, Tonyrefail; Mrs. B. M. Rowe, Penrhiwfer; Mrs. B. Angel,
Gilfach Goch; Mrs. A. M. Williams, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. A. Rosser,
Efail Isaf; Mrs. M. Oliver, Efail Isaf; Mrs. R. V. West, Beddau.

Housing Committee :

Chairman - COUNCILLOR I. RICHARDS

and all Members of the Council together with the following co-opted
Members : Miss K. Williams, Llantrisant; Mrs. J. Bolt, Llantrisant;
Mrs. B. M. Rowe, Penrhiwfer; Mrs. A. Evans, Tonyrefail; Mrs. B.
Angel, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. A. M. Williams, Gilfach Goch; Mrs. A.
Rosser, Efail Isaf; Mrs. M. Oliver, Efail Isaf.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (R.C.P. and S.).

Sanitary Inspectors :

MR. W. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Sanitary and Meat Inspectors'
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; Joint Testamur of the
University of Wales and Cardiff Technical College.

MR. J. GRAHAM C. SHORT, Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of
Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination
Joint Board. Meat and Other Food Inspectors' Certificates of
Royal Sanitary Institute; Diploma in Hygiene of Royal Institute
of Public Health and Hygiene.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,433	acres
Population	1931 Census,	25,908;	1949 (estimated)	24,970		
Number of						
Inhabited Houses	1931 Census,	5,551;	1949 (estimated)	6,322		
Number of Families or Separate						
Occupiers	1931 Census,	5,796;	1949 (estimated)	7,135		
Rateable Value of District after De-rating at 31/3/1949	.....			£28,707		
Sum produced by Penny Rate	.....	at 31/3/1949	.....	£294		

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

I have nothing much to add to my observations for the previous year; conditions have been much the same. I can only stress the adverse and even evil effect on the mental and physical well-being of people who have to live under crowded conditions, especially young married people. There will readily be seen a deficiency in housing by comparing the number of inhabited houses with the number of families in the area.

Unfortunately the cost of living is still rising and this again has its repercussions all round.

I would like to commend to your notice certain of the observations and suggestions made by the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of this Annual Report.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	251	198	449
Illegitimate	9	11	20
	<hr/> 260	<hr/> 209	<hr/> 469

There was a decrease in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number was 469 against 538 for 1948. This gives a birth rate of 18.8 per 1,000 live births against 22.5 for 1948.

Still Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 14

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births was 29.8 which is an increase as compared with that of the previous year, the rate for 1948 being 14.8.

Premature Infants (Circ. 20/44 (Wales), 22nd March, 1944)

The following premature babies were notified during the year (*i.e.*, birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or under) :—

Number born at home	.....	.....	16
Number born in Hospital	.....	.....	26
			—
			42
			—

Deaths

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Deaths	..... 148	..... 144	..... 292
Number of deaths occurring in Institutions	..... 35	..... 27	..... 62

The General Death Rate has increased slightly from the previous year, being 11.7 against 11.5 for 1948.

Deaths of Infants Under One Year

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..... 9	..... 9	..... 18
Illegitimate — — —
 — — —
	..... 9	..... 9	..... 18
 — — —

Relative Deaths Rates

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	40.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	.....	Nil
All Infants per 1,000 live births	.....	38.3

Deaths from the Commoner Infectious Diseases

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.....	.....	Nil

Tuberculosis Death Rate

The deaths from this disease number 14 against 17 for 1948, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 48.7 per 1,000 deaths, against 60.40 for the previous year.

Respiratory Diseases Death Rate

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases was 39 for 1949 against 38 for the previous year, making a rate in relation to total deaths of 135 per 1,000 deaths against 130 for 1948.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DISEASE.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4wks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths from 0 to 12 months
Allergic Exudative } Bronc. Pneumonia }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Haematemesis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pink' Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough } Bronc. Pneumonia }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Abnormalities										
Anencephalic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fibrocystic Disease of Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	10	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	19

Cancer Death Rate

The deaths from cancer number 45 against 38 for the previous year making a rate in relation to total deaths of 157.1 per 1,000 deaths against 126 for the previous year.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year under review.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1949

		Estimated Population 1949		Births Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths		Infant Deaths under 1 year	MORTALITY Rate per 1,000 Births
		Civilian	Total			Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population		
ENGLAND AND WALES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	..	730,400	734,610	12,515	16.7	8,896	11.7	—	32
URBAN DISTRICTS ..	..	535,620	535,750	9,388	17.1	6,808	12.2	504	40
RURAL DISTRICTS ..	..	194,780	198,860	3,127	16.1	2,088	10.7	391	42
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	36
Health Division									
ABERDARE AND MOUNTAIN ASH ..									
..	..	40,850	40,850	609	14.9	642	15.7	31	51
..	..	31,900	31,900	542	17.0	450	14.1	25	46
..
CAERPHILLY AND GELLIGAER ..									
..	..	34,430	34,430	718	20.9	431	12.5	42	58
..	..	36,390	36,390	759	20.9	422	11.6	27	36
..
MID-GLAMORGAN ..									
..	..	13,700	13,700	251	18.3	148	10.8	8	32
..	..	23,100	23,100	463	20.0	303	13.1	22	48
..	..	22,710	22,710	426	18.8	283	12.5	13	31
..	..	9,207	9,237	136	14.8	139	15.1	1	7
..	..	34,280	34,530	603	17.6	306	8.9	14	23
..
NEATH AND DISTRICT ..									
..	..	32,030	32,030	509	15.9	379	11.8	22	43
..	..	41,200	41,200	654	15.9	441	10.7	27	41
..
PONTYPRIDD AND LLANTRISANT ..									
..	..	24,970	24,970	469	18.8	292	11.7	18	38
..	..	39,440	39,440	681	17.3	525	13.3	28	41
..
PORT TALBOT AND GLYNCORRWG ..									
..	..	9,023	9,023	180	19.9	101	11.2	10	56
..	..	43,670	43,670	785	18.0	492	11.3	43	55
..
SOUTH-EAST GLAMORGAN ..									
..	..	41,680	41,780	786	18.9	446	10.7	23	29
..	..	36,300	36,420	434	12.0	364	10.0	13	30
..	..	1,140	1,140	14	12.3	11	9.6	—	—
..	..	13,820	13,530	315	22.8	125	9.0	10	32
..	..	18,040	18,040	292	16.2	213	11.8	8	27
..
WEST GLAMORGAN ..									
..	..	11,430	11,430	180	15.7	128	11.2	7	39
..	..	25,680	25,680	354	13.8	271	10.6	7	20
..	..	32,780	32,780	472	14.4	432	13.2	24	51
..
RHONDDA ..									
..	..	112,630	112,630	1,883	16.7	1,552	13.8	81	43

TOTAL DEATHS

Causes of Death According to Registrar-General's Report

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
All Causes	148	144
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	8
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	—
Syphilitic Diseases	—	—
Influenza	2	1
Measles	—	—
Acute Polio-mylitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	—	1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus and Uterus	1	5
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	2
Cancer of Breast	—	3
Cancer of all other sites	11	16
Diabetes	1	2
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	13	28
Heart Diseases	40	30
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	7
Bronchitis	8	6
Pneumonia	5	5
Other Respiratory Diseases	14	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—
Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1
Appendicitis	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	2	3
Nephritis	5	2
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	—
Premature Birth	3	5
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries, Infant Diseases	3	2
Suicide	—	—
Road Traffic Accident	—	1
Other Violent Causes	4	—
All Other Causes	12	14

HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Services

All Laboratory Examinations necessary for the Public Health Services are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

These are :—

- (a) Bacteriological and Chemical examinations in relation to the control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in general.
- (b) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of :—
 1. Milk.
 2. Drinking Water.
 3. Sewage.
- (c) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

Ambulance Facilities

The ambulance service is now under the County Council. For this area the main station is at Treforest; telephone number Taffs Well 211. Sub-stations are at Tonyrefail, Gilfach Goch and Llantrisant.

In case of accident or emergency, a local ambulance can be procured, otherwise the Treforest Station must be communicated with. The ambulance officer is Mr. G. F. Austin.

Hospitals

The hospitals which accommodate patients from this area are :—

(A) GENERAL

- (1) Church Village General Hospital.
- (2) Llwynypia Hospital.
- (3) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
- (4) Whitchurch Hospital.
- (5) Central Homes, Pontypridd, now known as the Graig Hospital.
- (6) Subsidiary Hospitals such as Pontypridd Cottage Homes.

(B) INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Generally patients are sent to Tyntyla Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda and occasionally to other infectious diseases hospitals.

(C) TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

There is no definite hospital allocated.

(D) MENTAL HOSPITALS

Usually Bridgend and Whitchurch.

All these hospitals are now under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases

These duties are still carried out under this Authority, but the Divisional Medical Officer for this area must be notified within 48 hours of all notifiable diseases occurring in this area for which a fee is paid by the County Council.

The number of cases notified during the year was less than during the previous year, being 26+ compared with 442 for 1948. There was a decrease in the number of cases of Measles and an increase of Whooping Cough notified this year, and a decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever.

Sonne Dystentery

There were no cases notified.

Scarlet Fever

There were 32 cases of scarlet fever notified; 3 from the Tonyrefail district, 5 from Gilfach Goch; 20 from the Llantrisant and Pontyclun area, and 4 from the Llantwit Fardre area.

Diphtheria

There were five cases notified. Of these two came from the Town Ward, two from the Tonyrefail and one from the Gilfach Goch wards. There was a decrease of six in the number of cases notified as compared with 1948.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that parents should always consult a doctor whenever a child complains of a sore throat, or indeed, whenever a child is unwell, such as "off its food" and does not want to play. DELAY IN DIPHTHERIA MAY BE FATAL.

Erysipelas

There were four cases notified. Two in the Town Ward, one in the Llantwit Fardre ward, one in Tonyrefail.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There was one case notified; the case was in Pontyclun.

Whooping Cough

There were 147 cases of Whooping Cough notified; 27 from the Town ward, one from the Llantwit Fardre ward, 81 from Tonyrefail and 38 from Gilfach Goch wards.

Pneumonia

There were 12 cases of pneumonia notified; 3 from Tonyrefail and 9 from the Town wards.

Measles

There were 61 cases of Measles notified; 4 from Gilfach Goch, 47 from the Town Ward, 9 from Tonyrefail and one from Llantwit Fardre Wards.

Typhoid and Para-tyhpoid
 There were no cases notified.

Poliomyelitis
 There was one case from Church Village.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever
 There was one case from Edmondestown.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases notified during the year shows an increase, being 56 against 34 for 1948. They were classified as follows :—

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Pulmonary	.....	.....	.....	27	20
Non-Pulmonary	.....	.....	.....	7	2
				—	—
				34	22
				—	—

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Each Ward

				<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Totals</i>	
Tonyrefail	9	.....	2	.....	11
Gilfach Goch	12	.....	2	.....	14
Town Ward	18	.....	5	.....	23
Llantwit Fardre Parish			8	.....	—	.....	8
			—	—	—	—	—
			47	.....	9	.....	56
			—	—	—	—	—

Age	New Cases			
	<i>Respiratory Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Non-Resp. Male</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Under 1	—	—	—	—
1— 5	1	1	—	—
5—15	1	2	2	2
15—25	7	7	1	—
25—35	6	4	1	—
35—45	7	3	1	—
45—55	4	2	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—
65 and over....	—	1	2	—
	27	20	7	2

The deaths numbered 14 against 17 for 1948; 4 males and 8 females died from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 females from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the 56 cases notified during the year, 13 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes of incidence of tuberculosis are :—

- (a) Close and continuous contact with an "open" case.
- (b) Deficient Housing, which is closely allied to (a) and
- (c) Diet, which is closely related to the wage-earning capacity, also to the problem of clean milk; and also to the habits of the people.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other Than Tuberculosis) in Age Groups)

Disease	Under 1 Yr.	1-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10- 15 Yrs.	15- 25 Yrs.	25- 35 Yrs.	35- 45 Yrs.	45- 55 Yrs.	55 Yrs. and Over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	12	10	8	1	—	—	—	—	32
Diphtheria ...	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	5
Measles	6	35	18	—	1	—	—	—	1	61
Whooping Cough ...	19	83	42	3	—	—	—	—	—	147
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	3	3	12
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	26	133	—	14	4	5	2	4	5	264

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis)

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. Notified</i>	<i>No. Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	32	19	—
Diphtheria	5	4	—
Measles	61	2	—
Whooping Cough	147	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Pneumonia	12	1	—
Erysipelas	4	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—
Para-typhoid	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	1
	264	32	1

CANCER

Deaths from cancer were 45 compared with 38 for the previous year. The organs affected according to the classification of the Registrar-General were :—

<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
Stomach	7	Stomach	2
Oesophagus	1	Breast	3
All Other Sites	11	Uterus	5
		All Other Sites	16
	19		26

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The following information has been supplied by the Surveyor to the Council :—

Taf Fechan Water Supply

The Parish of Llantwit Fardre is supplied from this source and also the following districts within the parish of Llantrisant, viz. : Llantrisant Town, Beddau, Penycoedcae, Cross Inn Road, Mwyndy and Croesfaen.

An ample supply is available from this source and in addition to the districts normally supplied, the following districts are also supplied during long periods of dry weather, when the supply from the Council's own water is insufficient to meet the consumption, namely, part of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler, Miskin, Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source by the Water Board and action is also taken, at source, to counteract the action of the water on lead.

The Council used to insist that all service pipes were to be either iron or lead with tin lining, in order to counteract the plumbo-solvency of the various supplies, and for the last 20 years or so the Council has insisted in all service pipes being of copper. The majority of the old service pipes being tin lined lead or iron have now been replaced with copper piping, and there is no risk of contamination of supplies from the various sources by plumbo-solvent action of the water. Periodical Bacteriological analysis of the water is made and the results are found to be very satisfactory.

Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board Supply

The districts of Trebanog, Edmondstown, Penrhiwfer, part of Gilfach Goch and higher parts of Tonyrefail are supplied from this source.

During long spells of dry weather when the supply from the Council's own sources is insufficient to meet the consumption, extra supply has to be taken from this source to provide for additional districts in Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch. Difficulty has been experienced in the past in providing a sufficient supply to meet the extra consumption when additional areas are supplied, owing to the inadequate size of the Board's main supplying storage reservoir from which the Council obtains the supply. It has been found necessary therefore, to give an intermittent supply to certain parts of the district supplied from this source on occasions when the consumption has been approximately 50,000 gallons per day above the normal.

The water is filtered and chlorinated at the source, also treated to counteract its plumbo-solvent action. No lead piping is allowed, however, all services are either copper, tin-lined iron or very few tin-lined lead.

Llanilid Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and upland gathering ground. The water is filtered and chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analyses of the water are made and results are found to be satisfactory.

The following districts are normally supplied from this source; major parts of Tonyrefail, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Brynsadler,

Miskin and Pantyquesta. During periods of long dry spells the supply from this source is insufficient to meet the demand and parts of the district normally supplied are fed from Taf Fechan supply, thus a constant supply is maintained.

All service pipes are of copper with the exception of a few tin-lined iron and tin-lined lead, which were in existence prior to the introduction of copper piping in the district. The risk of contamination of the water by plumbo-solvent action of the water is therefore eliminated.

Maendy Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and serves a part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board and a constant supply is maintained.

The risk of contamination of the water by plumbo-solvent action is eliminated by the installation of service pipes as described above. The water is chlorinated but not filtered.

Tydu Supply

Obtained from springs and augmented during periods of drought by the Llanilid or Taf Fechan supplies. The number of houses supplied is ten. The water is not chlorinated and periodical bacteriological analysis shows that the quality of the water is good.

The water is fairly hard so there is no risk of contamination by plumbo-solvent action.

Cross Inn Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and is augmented during long periods of dry weather by the Taf Fechan supply. The districts served are the villages of Cross Inn and Rhiwsaeson, comprising approximately 60 houses. The water is not chlorinated but bacteriological analyses show that the quality is satisfactory.

Fair View (Gilfach Goch) Supply

This supply is obtained from springs and feeds the northern part of Gilfach Goch. During long periods of dry weather the supply is augmented by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board. The water is not chlorinated nor filtered.

Number of Houses Supplied with Water

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 6,322.

Number of dwelling houses without a piped supply from the main is approximately 14. Of this number, eight abutt highways in which

mains are laid, and their owners have not taken advantage of the supply available. The remaining dwelling houses are considerably distanced away from any existing supply.

The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 70, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

Percentage of houses without a piped supply is approximately 0.22 per cent. of the total number in the district, including isolated farms

The locally estimated present population of the district is 25,600, and it is estimated that 98.67 per cent. of the population is supplied by water direct from the mains.

Undertakings

Number of Houses Completed

Council..... 61 This makes a total of 478 permanent houses completed post-war and 100 temporary houses.

Private Enterprise 4 This makes a total of 28.

Number of Houses under Construction

98 at Fan Heulog, Talbot Green, Llantrisant.

22 at Miskin Road (No. 2 Site), Pontychin.

8 at Oak Street, Giffach Goch.

Water mains and Sewers were laid for the above sites.

Number of Private enterprise houses under construction are 4.

There are also two Police Houses under construction at Tonyrefail, and when completed will make a total of four Police Houses erected in the area.

Five farms were connected to the Council's water supply and four new houses.

EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Bacteriological

<i>Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Result</i>
24/ 2/49	Disused Coal level drainage near Penrhiwfer Farm.	Satisfactory
4/ 4/49	Disused Coal level near Penrhiwfer Farm	Satisfactory
13/ 4/49	Tymizpah, Penrhiwfer	Unsatisfactory
13/ 4/49	Brynysgol, Penrhiwfer	Satisfactory
29/ 4/49	Intake of Llanilid Reservoir, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
10/ 7/49	Tap at 27 Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer, private supply	Unsatisfactory
15/ 9/49	Tap 1 Waunrhydd Road, Tonyrefail, Council Mains	Satisfactory
20/10/49	Tap, Tynybryn Depot	Unsatisfactory
20/10/49	Inlet Brook to Llanilid Reservoir	Satisfactory
3/11/49	Trading Estate supply Canteen line, General Paper & Box Co.	Satisfactory.....

8/11/49	Trading Estate Factory A.2. Supply source	
	River Taff	Satisfactory
10/11/49	Tap, 3 Castellymwnws Cott., Tydu supply	Satisfactory
24/11/49	Council Mains, Llanilid Supply	Satisfactory
24/11/49	Spring Private supply from Hillside tank.	
	Liable to surface contamination	Satisfactory

Examination of Water Supplies at Source

(a) Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board, the Engineering chief officer continues to let me have chemical and bacteriological reports of these water supplies.

(b) Taf Fechan, for some reason or other the Engineering Chief of this concern has never given me reports on Water supplies.

Chemical

<i>Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Result</i>
24/11/49	Well in Field near Miskin Manor serving Gwendoline Cottages	Satisfactory
24/11/49	Tap, 30 Greenmeadow Terrace, Penrhiwfer	Satisfactory
24/11/49	Tap, Council Depot, Tynybryn	Satisfactory
8/11/49	Tap, Factory A.2 Treforest Trading Estate	Satisfactory
3/11/49	Tap, Canteen, General Paper & Box Co. Factory	Satisfactory
20/10/49	Inlet Brook to Llanilid Reservoir (raw water)	Satisfactory
20/10/49	Tap, Tynybryn Council Depot	Unsatisfactory.
15/ 9/49	Tap, 1 Waunrhydd Road, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
19/ 7/49	Tap, 27 Greenmeadow Terrace, Penrhiwfer	Unsatisfactory
28/ 4/49	Brook inlet to Llanilid Reservoir, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
13/ 4/49	Well, Brynysgol, Penrhiwfer	Unsatisfactory
12/ 4/49	Well, Penrhiwfer, Tymizpah	Doubtful organic purity.
4/ 4/49	Disused Colliery Level, Penrhiwfer Farm	Satisfactory
24/ 2/49	Disused coal level, drainage piped to Penrhiwfer Farm	No evidence of recent organic contamination.

SEWAGE EFFLUENTS

The total number of samples examined at the County Laboratory, Cardiff, showed :—

	<i>Miskin</i>	<i>Rhiwasaeson</i>	<i>Duffryn Isaf</i>	<i>Total</i>
Efficient Purification	—	3	5	8
Fairly Efficient Purification	—	1	—	1
Satisfactory	1	—	—	1
Inefficient Purification	1	—	1	2
Unsatisfactory	—	1	—	1
	2	5	6	13

REPORT OF SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR W. R. WILLIAMS FOR YEAR 1949

Housing

There is still a long waiting list for council houses, and it will probably be some years before the demand is fully met. Although the majority on the list have not a separate home or are living under other unsatisfactory conditions there can be no doubt that many of the applicants are living in houses that are of sound construction and in a reasonable state of repair, but lack certain amenities such as a hot-water supply or bathroom, etc., which are today regarded as essential.

In many cases applicants of this type have little chance of obtaining a new house under present conditions, but it is felt that much could be done for them by taking advantage of the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, which enable local authorities to give grants or loans to private owners for the purpose of carrying out improvements to existing houses in suitable cases.

In the past there has been some opposition in certain quarters to the use of public funds for the benefit of private owners, but it is clear that the Government now considers it reasonable and desirable that such assistance should be given, particularly as it is the people who have to live in the houses who will derive the greatest benefit from any improvements which may result.

The cost to the Council would be only a fraction of the cost of providing new houses for the families concerned, and it is to be hoped that full use will be made of the facilities provided by the Act in order that as many as possible may be able to enjoy domestic amenities which otherwise may be denied them for many years.

Milk and Dairies

During the year 39 samples of ungraded raw milk and 24 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

Of the 39 samples of ungraded milk, 18 were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and later, one of them (a bulk sample of the milk of a single herd) was reported to be infected.

The case was immediately reported to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and his investigations revealed that one cow in the herd was giving tubercular milk. This animal was removed for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, and the milk from the remainder of the herd was later reported to be free from tuberculous infection.

Fortunately, before being sold to the public the milk from this herd received heat-treatment at a large pasteurising plant even before the initial sample was taken, and it is unlikely therefore to have passed the infection to any human being.

Important changes in the law relating to milk supplies came into operation during the year. On October 1st, the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, came into effective operation, together with a spate of new legislation including the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949; Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949; and the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949.

Generally speaking the main changes brought about by the Acts and Regulations are that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries became responsible for the registration and supervision of milk producers, Food and Drugs authorities were made responsible for the licensing of pasteurising and sterilising premises, while local authorities remain responsible for the registration of dairies and dairymen who are not dairy farmers. One important change in the law is that the Ministry will now have power to refuse or cancel the registration of unsatisfactory milk producers—a power which local authorities in the past did not possess.

With so many authorities concerned in the control and supervision of milk supplies some overlapping of functions is almost bound to occur and is to be deprecated, but with goodwill and co-operation it should be reduced to a minimum and, on the whole, the changes should result in a general improvement in the conditions under which milk is produced in many parts of the country.

Sale of Ice Cream

Although occasionally samples are found to be unsatisfactory there has on the whole been a very great improvement in the conditions under which ice-cream is sold in the district, and every effort is made to maintain as high a standard as possible.

Electrically controlled refrigerators are installed in all premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. The majority of retailers obtain pre-packed supplies from well-known manufacturers but in four cases the purveyors make their own, three having equipment for heat-treatment and one using a complete cold mix.

The ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream are now more plentiful, and it should soon be possible for the Ministry to fix minimum standards for fat and other solids. At present the composition of ice-cream varies very considerably.

Rodent Control

During 1949 two men were employed full-time to deal with infestations of rats and mice. Refuse tips and other council property were treated periodically, and two systematic treatments of the whole of the sewers in the area were carried out in the manner recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Infestations in private houses were dealt with free of charge, but the cost of treating business premises was charged to the occupiers. Occasionally this gave rise to complaints from the occupiers of some of the smaller shops who thought that the methods employed were unnecessarily expensive and claimed that they could have obtained equal results with a proprietary rat poison at one-tenth of the cost. Where infestations were very light there was perhaps some justification for the complaints and it is hoped that the technical officers of the Ministry will soon be able to develop a technique which will eliminate the system of pre-baiting, or at least reduce it to the minimum, and so bring about a substantial reduction in the cost. If this could be achieved a greater measure of co-operation should be expected from the occupiers of the smaller business premises even when infestations are extremely light.

Sewage Disposal

Although the district on the whole is well sewered it is still necessary to direct attention to the inadequate facilities for the treatment and disposal of sewage in certain parts of the area.

The outstanding case is the village of Cross Inn where sewage still discharges into open gutters and eventually flows into the River Clun.

Other villages of comparable size in the district have had sewage disposal plants for many years. Penycotdcae, for instance, with a smaller number of houses has had a filtration plant for probably half a century.

Sewage disposal facilities which were considered necessary at Penycotdcae half a century ago are surely now overdue at Cross Inn.

Private Water Supplies

Numerous complaints were received during the latter part of the year regarding the water supply at the Treforest Trading Estate. The chief complaints concerned the colour and taste of the water which were causing a good deal of alarm among the occupiers and employees of the various factories.

Investigations revealed that although there were some grounds for the complaints there was no real cause for alarm. After the water had been standing in the service pipes over-night the first water drawn was sometimes very discoloured and often had a distinctly chlorinous taste and odour.

The trouble in the first place was undoubtedly due to the source from which the water is taken. This source, the River Taff, has a very high coal-dust content which is perhaps not entirely removed by settlement and filtration. The river water is also highly polluted in

other ways and consequently has to be heavily chlorinated in order to render it safe for drinking.

Samples of the water put into service were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination from various parts of the Estate and in each case they were reported to be satisfactory. Strict measures of control are taken at the Estate Water Works in order to ensure that the water put into service is sterile and safe, and weekly samples are examined by independent analysts.

In discussing the complaints with the Trading Estate Officials it was found that in spite of the satisfactory analytical reports they were fully alive to the disadvantages of the present source and that the Estate Company had embarked upon a scheme which, among other things, included taking water from another source less liable to pollution. When the scheme is completed it is hoped that there will be no further causes for complaint.

Summary of Visits, etc., made during the year 1949

Number of houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
Number of Houses repaired :—						
After service of informal notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
After service of statutory notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Number of Demolition Orders made	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Number of Closing Orders made	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of cases of infectious diseases investigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Number of houses disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Number of cesspools cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Number of new W.C's built	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Number of visits to factories, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
Number of cowsheds and dairies altered or rebuilt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of samples of milk taken for examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Number of samples of ice-cream taken for examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Number of samples of water taken for examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30

Meat and Food Inspection

Approximate amounts of foodstuffs found to be unfit for sale.

Canned and Preserved Food	.....	302 lbs.	
Meat and Bacon	.....	177	„
Fish	.....	42	„
Cheese	.....	2	„
		<hr/>	
		523 lbs.	
		<hr/>	

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR (J. G. C. SHORT) FOR TONYREFAIL and GILFACH GOCH WARDS FOR YEAR 1949

Complaints received 477

Housing								
First Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Re-visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345
Tents and Vans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Farms, Dairies, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Shops and Warehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Food Preparing Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Rodent Infestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Vermine Infestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Drainage, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Food Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Cinemas, Clubs, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
								<hr/>
							TOTAL	..... 1,360
								<hr/>

Notices Served under Public Health Act, etc.

Preliminary (Informal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Formal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
								<hr/>
								169
								<hr/>

Notices Served and Complied With during the Year

Preliminary (Informal)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Formal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Formal Notices served in 1948 and complied with in 1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
								<hr/>
								76

Notices partly complied with at the end of the year 27

Action under Housing Act, 1936

Number of Closing Orders made	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number of Demolition Orders Made	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Number of Undertakings Accepted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Summary of House Repairs and Other Works Completed and New Installations made and of Nuisances Abated by Service of Notice during the Year 1949

House Roofs, Chimneys, Shutting, etc., Repaired	.....	52
Dampness in Walls of Rooms rectified	.....	17
New Water Closet Pans, Flush Tanks, etc., installed	.....	30
New Water Closets built	.....	2
House Walls affected by Subsidence taken down and rebuilt	.....	1
Floors Re-laid or Repaired	.....	18
Windows, Doors, etc., Repaired or Renewed	.....	46
Internal Wall and Ceiling Plastering Restored	.....	40
External Cement Rendering Restored or Renewed	.....	7
Fire Grates, Flues, Ovens, etc., Repaired or Renewed	.....	19
Defective Drainage Repaired, Cleansed, Re-laid	.....	26
New Wash-up Sinks Installed	.....	2
Water Services Repaired	.....	7
Yard Paving Relaid	.....	5
Filthy Premises Cleansed	.....	4
Structural Repairs, Alterations Cleansing of Shops	.....	5
Flooding of Premises Prevented	.....	2

Action under Sections 11 and 12 Housing Act, 1936

- (1) Caerysgol Cottage, Tonyrefail.
- (2) 9 and 10, Brynteg, Gilfach Goch.

DEMOLITION ORDERS became operative during the year in respect of the following premises which were demolished :—

- (1) 204, 206 and 208 High Street, Gilfach Goch.
- (2) 9 and 10, Brynteg, Gilfach Goch.

CLOSING ORDERS were made during the year in respect of the following :—

- (2) 164, High Street, Gilfach Goch.

Supervision of Milk Supplies

Supervision of the local milk supply was maintained by periodical sampling. This included samples of locally produced milk which was examined for the presence of tubercle organisms. Not one such tubercle sample was found to be positive.

The number of retailers selling locally produced milk is steadily declining as more retailers obtain pasteurised milk from outside producers, while local farm milk is collected and taken to pasteurising dairies outside the district.

Results of the samples taken are tabulated below.

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Total number of Samples taken.....	29	2
Number of Pasteurised Milk Samples taken	8	—
Number of Samples of Ungraded Milk taken	11	2
Number of Samples Examined for the presence of tubercle bacillus	10	—

Ice Cream

Number of Registered Manufacturers/Retailers	5
Number of Registered Retailers Selling Ice Cream	11
Number of Registered Wholesale Manufacturers	Nil

There are 16 registered ice cream sellers in the two wards. Of these five manufacture and sell their own ice cream, the remaining eleven being retailers only. There is no registered wholesale manufacturer in the district. Three of the manufacturers have installed proper heat treatment plant during the year and subsequently all five were properly equipped in this respect.

Generally there was a marked improvement in equipment as compared with the previous year, a state of affairs reflected in the improved results of the bacterial examination of samples. Fourteen such samples were taken with the results tabulated below.

To some extent the grading of certain samples was probably adversely influenced by lack of suitable means of maintaining the samples at a low temperature during transport to the laboratory, but subsequently this was remedied by the provision of proper refrigerated collecting cases in which carbon dioxide ice is used to produce a low temperature.

<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Very Unsatisfactory
3	5	6

Meat and Food Inspection

In the course of Meat and Food inspection duties the following were rejected as unfit for human consumption and otherwise disposed of:

Butter	.....	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Canned Vegetables	.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Milk, Canned	.....	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
Veal, Canned	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Fruit, Canned	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Fish, Canned	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Soup, Canned	.....	2 lbs.
Meat (Butchers')	.....	160 „
Cheese	.....	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Total		321 lbs.

HOUSING

Housing Survey

The Housing Survey arising from the recommendations of the Hobhouse Committee was completed in 1948 and no further action has been taken since upon its results. There is the probability that the valuable information of existing housing conditions derived from the survey will not be utilised and the resources of time and money expended upon it largely wasted if the problem of improving existing houses is not kept in the forefront of Council business.

Housing Act, 1949

The Housing Act, 1949, is a very important Act, reference to which is relevant here since its operation is intended to be preceded by a detailed survey of the housing conditions of the district. The Act contains a number of valuable provisions among them those enabling the local authority to make grants to private owners for the improvement of houses, to advance mortgages to persons wishing to build their own houses and to empower Local Authorities to acquire groups of houses suitable for improvement in order to carry out such improvement where suitable proposals are not forthcoming from the owners.

It was ascertained during the survey that 1,400 houses were suitable for and in need of substantial works of repair, alteration or improvement, *i.e.*, approximately 58 per cent. of the total number surveyed in the Tonyrefail and Gilfach Goch wards. This indicates a considerable scope for the operation of the 1949 Act in these two wards at least.

Disposal of Sewage from Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail

It is regrettable that reference to the unsatisfactory method of sewage disposal from numbers 2-54, Llantrisant Road, Tonyrefail, has again to be made in this annual report as it has been done in the reports for 1947 and 1948. The sewer serving 24 houses runs into shallow brick manholes placed in a field approximately fifty yards from the houses. A proportion only of the solid matter is retained in these manholes, the rest escaping with the untreated sewage into channels cut in the ground from which the sewage finds its way into the Mychydd brook.

Apart from nuisances affecting the houses of Llantrisant Road due to the stench of unpurified sewage and the associated fly-breeding with the possibility of the conveyance of various infectious illnesses, gross pollution of the brook is caused. In addition, complaints have been received from a local farmer who grazes cattle on this land that the cattle are affected by drinking sewage polluted water.

Altogether it is a thoroughly primitive system fraught with constant danger to the public health particularly as it is placed close to a built-up area, all of which could be obviated at comparatively little expense by the construction of a small automatic sewage treatment plant. It is

sincerely to be hoped that it will soon be possible for the system to be radically improved.

Private Water Supply to Greenmeadow Terrace, Penrhiwfer, Glam

During the year the unsatisfactory water supply to numbers 24-31 Greenmeadow Terrace, Penrhiwfer, to which reference had been made in the previous annual report was again reported to the Council and as a result the existing supply of surface water from the hillside has been cut off and a connection made with the Council's mains. This has been functioning satisfactorily for some time.

Water Supplies

Twenty-two samples of water from public and private sources were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, eleven being bacteriological and eleven chemical samples.

The purity of the public supply was well maintained and the only complaints received were of shortage during prolonged periods of dry weather. One sample of well water from the houses near Penrhiwfer was unsatisfactory.

Rodent Control

The Council maintains two rodent operators, one for each sanitary district working under the Sanitary Inspector's supervision. Inspection, and baiting of business and private premises was carried out and the twice-yearly treatment of public sewers.

No large infestations such as had been found in previous years were located, but there were numerous small infestations. Constant vigilance appears to be having the designed effect of keeping the rat population at a relatively low numerical level.

The bait and poison used were changed from sausage rusk and zinc phosphide to bread mash and arsenious oxide.

Food Hygiene Campaign

The increase in notifications of food poisoning cases which has been apparent during and since the war has caused measures to be taken to raise standards of hygiene in food preparation and sale. The first important administrative measure was the introduction of the Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947, which has (had a profound effect upon the manufacturer) caused radical improvements in the standards of manufacturer and sale of ice cream. Another valuable measure is the new set of Model Byelaws issued during 1949 and which the Council resolved to adopt. These concern the handling and delivery of food and the sale of food in the open air, and the fact that they are made by the Ministry of Food under powers conferred by Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1948, indicates that their introduction has been long overdue.

They are intended "to secure" the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling.

wrapping and delivery of food, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption", and will be operated in conjunction with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act which prescribes constructional and other standards for shops where food is sold, prepared or stored for sale.

A high standard of hygiene in the food trade is essential if the public health is to be adequately safeguarded, and to attain such a standard the co-operation of the trade is essential. Towards the end of the year it was suggested to the Public Health Committee that a showing of appropriate films to an invited audience of food traders, canteen workers and others with an explanatory address would be useful in attaining this end and such was arranged. Owing to various delays outside the Council's control it was some months before the event which was held in May, 1950, at the Church Village Hospital by permission of Dr. Melbourne Thomas, Medical Superintendent, and appeared to have been successful in its limited aims.

No notifications of food poisoning required investigation during the year.

Disinfection of Infected Bedding

Disinfection of bedding, and other articles in cases of infectious diseases (*e.g.*, tuberculosis) became impossible during the year owing to the transference of the Rhiwfelin Isolation Hospital and its disinfecting plant to the Hospital Board. The only alternative was the destruction of the infected articles and payment of compensation and this was the procedure followed in a few cases.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1949 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

				Births	Total Deaths Registered in District	Trans-ferable Deaths	Nett Deaths belonging to the District					
Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Uncorrected number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of non-residents regis-tered in district	Of residents not regis-tered in district	Under one year age		At all ages	Rate per 1,000 of population.
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 nett births	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	23,382	628	628	26.8	290	13.8	5	25	51	81	281	13.4
1918	20,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	26,060	808	808	31.0	286	10.9	9	26	89	110	277	10.06
1924	26,790	746	746	27.84	310	11.65	4	45	65	87	310	11.7
1931	26,290	486	525	20.12	269	10.2	5	50	45	86	314	12.03
1934	25,960	434	490	18.87	209	8.1	6	69	33	67	272	10.47
1935	25,630	401	441	17.20	205	7.9	6	86	30	68	295	11.08
1936	25,130	415	440	17.27	211	8.39	11	73	28	64	276	10.86
1937	24,480	423	418	17.07	232	9.4	4	84	29	69	316	12.09
1938	24,230	410	434	16.9	184	7.5	9	88	18	44	272	11.2
1939	24,040	420	444	18.38	225	9.4	6	81	26	58	306	12.8
1940	23,930	482	466	19.5	266	11.1	28	82	34	72	348	13.5
1941	24,210	500	492	18.8	230	8.7	22	79	35	69	309	11.8
1942	24,400	489	494	20.2	182	7.4	15	65	19	38	247	10.1
1943	23,650	451	456	19.3	197	8.3	10	54	19	42	251	10.6
1944	23,450	586	563	24.0	208	8.8	9	68	34	60	276	11.8
1945	22,950	492	499	21.7	231	10.6	8	90	34	68	327	14.2
1946	23,610	514	498	21.1	197	8.34	4	74	18	36	271	11.5
1947	23,670	572	561	23.7	299	12.6	90	53	22	39	2.8	11.7
1948	24,670	539	538	22.5	289	12.0	192	30	27	50	281	11.5
1949	24,970	—	469	18.8	409	16.3	184	67	18	38	292	11.7

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1949 (From the Registrar-Generals' Report)

	Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population										Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of incidence per 1,000 Population														
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	All Causes under 1 year of age	Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Poliomyelitis	Acute Polioencephalitis	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia
England and Wales	16.7	0.39	11.7	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.45	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.51	32	3.0	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.63	2.39	0.04	0.19	—	8.95	0.80	0.13	0.01	0.14	6.31
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ..	18.7	0.47	12.5	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.52	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.56	37	3.8	0.01	0.02	0.03	1.72	2.44	0.05	0.02	—	8.91	0.91	0.13	0.01	0.16	8.14
148 Smaller Towns (est. resident populations 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	18.0	0.40	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.14	—	0.02	0.49	30	2.4	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.83	2.39	0.04	0.19	—	9.18	0.65	0.12	0.02	0.14	5.30
London Administrative County ..	18.5	0.37	12.2	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.52	0.11	—	0.01	0.59	29	1.7	0.01	0.01	0.02	1.46	1.70	0.07	0.17	—	8.54	0.55	0.18	0.01	0.19	6.82
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre	18.8	0.56	11.7	—	0.04	—	0.59	0.12	—	—	0.40	38	—	—	—	0.04	1.32	5.88	0.04	0.16	—	2.44	0.48	0.04	—	—	0.04

Maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows Per 1,000 Total Births
 Maternal mortality rate for Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Per 1,000 Total Birth

Puerperal Ab. Sepsis

Ab. without Sepsis

Others

0.13

0.11

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FACTORIES ACT, 1937. PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health (including those made by Sanitary Inspectors.

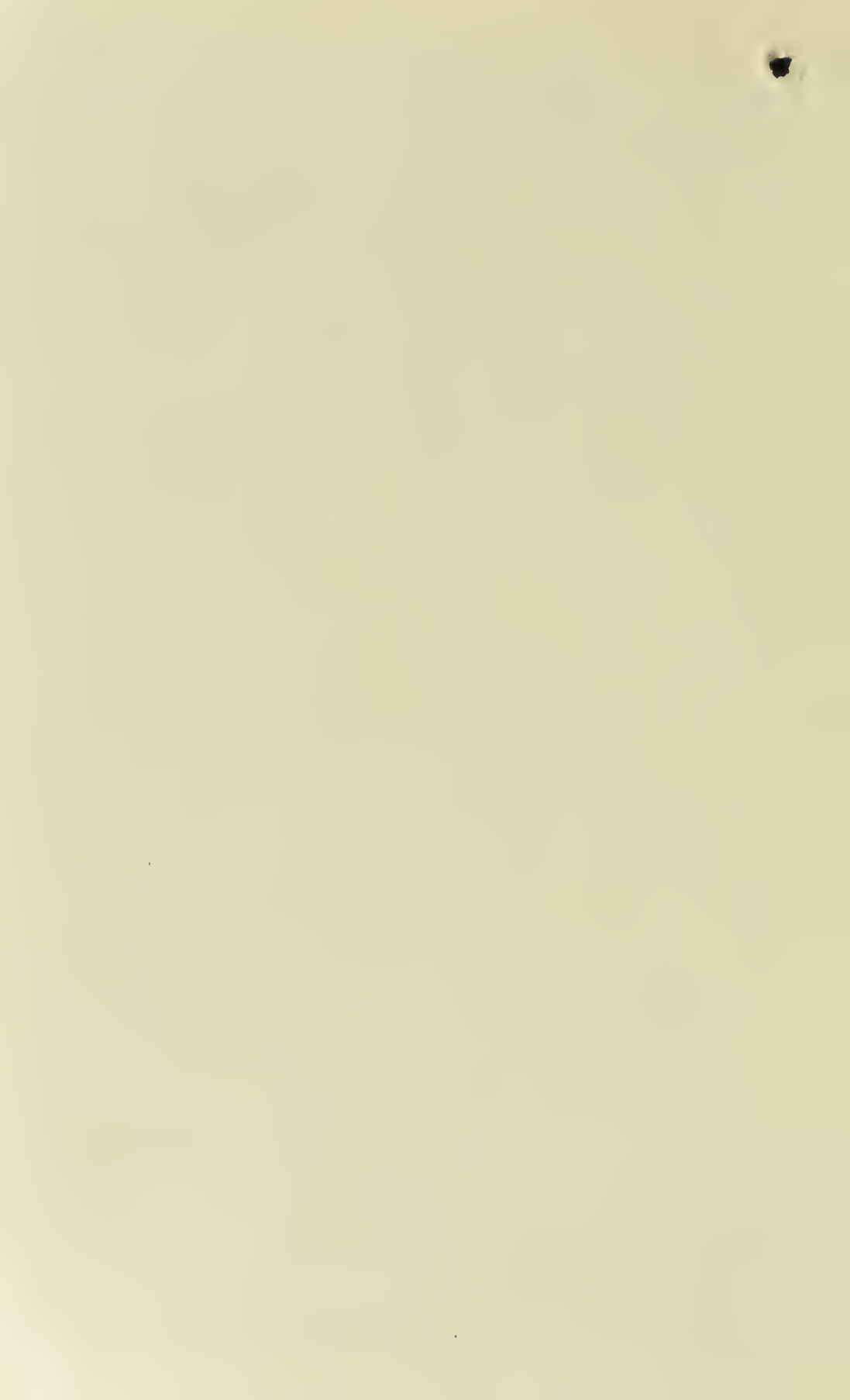
PREMISES (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	M/c Line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)		
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	44	38			1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	66	94			2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding out-workers' premises)	3	4	7			3
TOTAL		114	139			

PARTICULARS (1)	M/c Line No (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted (7)	M/c Line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4						4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.4)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	2	2				9
(a) Insufficient		1	1				
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	10						10
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	12						12
TOTAL	60	3	3				60

PART VIII OF THE ACT—OUTWORK—(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK	SECTIONS 110			SECTION 111		Prosecutions
	No. of outworkers in August List required by Sect. 110 9	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
Making, etc. ..	14					
Wearing						
Apparel—Cleaning and washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery ..						
Electroplate						
File Making						
Brass and Brass Articles ..						
Fur Pulling						
Iron & Steel Cables & Chains ..						
Iron and Steel Anchors and Grapnels						
Cart Gear						
Locks, Latches and Keys ..						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial Flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets ..						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and Tennis Balls ..						
Paper Bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brushmaking						
Pea Picking						
Feather Sorting						
Carding etc. of Buttons, etc. ..						
Stuffed Toys						
Basket Making						
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ..						
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ..						
Textile Weaving						
Lampshades						
TOTAL	14					







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